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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/517,402	12/07/2004	Christopher J. Criscuolo	2832 (203-3308)	4034
7590 06/16/2006			EXAMINER	
Lisa J Moyles			ANDERSEN, MICHAEL T	
Senior Patent & Trademark Counsel US Surgical a division of Tyco Healthcare Group			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
150 Glover Avenue			3734	
Norwalk, CT 06856			DATE MAILED: 06/16/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### **Priority**

Acknowledgement is made of the claim to benefit of provisional application number 60/388,119, filed on 06/11/2002.

#### Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statements (IDS) received on 12/07/2004 and 03/29/2005 are acknowledged. The submissions are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements are being considered by the examiner.

## Specification-

The disclosure is objected to because of the following minor informalities: page 3, line 5, "hold" should read "hole"; page 4, line 8, "on the border" should likely read "on the order"; page 10, line 12, "114" should likely read "110"; page 11, line 2, "reengagement" should likely read "reengagement of".

Appropriate correction is required.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

102(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 21-24, and 27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Huebner, U.S. Patent No. 6,030,162.

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Claim 21: Huebner's figure 1 shows a surgical tack comprising a head 26 having a drive thread formed on an outer surface thereof; a barrel portion 28 extending from the head and having a tissue engaging thread formed on an outer surface thereof; and a throughbore (figure 3) extending through the head and barrel portion for receipt of a drive tool.

Claim 22: Due to the different diameters of the thread on the head portion 26 and the barrel portion 28, the two threads are discontinuous (better seen in figure 3, or figure 21).

Claim 23: Again, because of the different diameters of the head portion 26 and the barrel portion 28, there can be said to be a transition zone between the drive thread and the tissue engaging thread.

Claim **24**: Huebner discloses, "The trailing section threads [the drive threads on the head] may be of constant diameter *or may taper outwardly toward the trailing end.*" Huebner, col. 4, lines 35-36, emphasis added. Thus, the leading edge of the drive thread can be said to be tapered.

Claim 27: Huebner's figure 1 shows that the maximum diameter of the drive thread 26 is greater than the maximum diameter of the tissue engaging thread 28.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huebner.

Claim 26: Huebner does not appear to expressly disclose a chamfered drive thread on the head portion 26. However, Huebner does disclose a chamfer 80 on the leading section 24 (See Huebner figure 2; Huebner, col. 4, 63-65). Huebner also discloses, "[the] termination zone 80 [or chamfered portion] could be used on any of the screws described herein." Huebner, col. 5, lines 6-7. This implies that the chamfered portion can be used on the trailing head portion 26. It would be obvious to apply a chamfered portion on the head portion 26 so as to allow for smooth rotation through and insertion into shaft 146.

Claims 25 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huebner, as applied to claims 21-24 and 26-27 above, in view of Muhling, U.S. Patent No. 5,169,400. Huebner discloses a throughbore but not a throughbore that has a D-shaped cross-section. Muhling claims in claim 1 "a bone screw . . . comprising an externally threaded shaft in which a tool insertion channel [or throughbore] open at the top . . . the cross-section of said insertion channel being non-circular and corresponding to the cross-section of a tool used for screwing-in said screw . . ." Muhling, claim 1. Muhling's figures 2-5 disclose a number of different throughbore shapes. The point of Muhling's invention is to better allow torque to be applied by the insertion tool to the screw. A D-shaped throughbore is considered within the scope of Muhling's invention, due to the following language in claim 1, "the cross-section of said insertion channel being non-circular and corresponding to the cross-section of a tool used for screwing-in

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said screw." <u>Id.</u> It would be obvious to combine Muhling with Huebner because they involve the same field of endeavor and modifying the through-bore to be D-shaped would better allow torque to be applied to the screw, as explained by Muhling.

Claims 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simon, U.S. Patent No. 5,891,146, in view of Muhling, U.S. Patent No. 5,169,400.

Simon discloses a wedge orthopedic screw that has a head (top portion), a tapered barrel portion (figures 1-2) having a tissue engaging thread formed on the outer surface thereof; and a bore extending through the head and the tapered barrel portion. Simon, however, does not expressly disclose a bore having a non-circular cross-section. As explained above, Muhling discloses a bore having a non-circular cross-section, interpreted to include a D-shaped bore. It would be obvious to combine Simon with Muhling for the same reasons it would be obvious to combine Huebner with Muhling – to better allow torque to be applied to the screw.

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huebner, in view of Simon, and further in view of Muhling. All of these references involve the same field of endeavor and are related to screws. As mentioned above, Huebner discloses a screw having a head portion with a drive thread formed on an outer surface thereof, a barrel portion having a tissue engaging thread formed on an outer surface thereof, the tissue engaging thread being discontinuous from the drive thread; and a bore extending through the head and the tapered barrel portion. Huebner does disclose that the barrel portion can be tapered, as the thread diameter grows increasingly larger in the distal portion numbered 24. However, Simon more expressly

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discloses a tapering barrel portion that can progressively grab the tissue or bone to which it is applied. It would be obvious to modify Huebner to have more of a tapered barrel portion so as to lessen the invasiveness of inserting a screw into tissue.

As described above, it also would be obvious to use a non-circular throughbore as described by Muhling.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to M. Thomas Andersen whose telephone number is (571) 272-8024. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-4:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Hayes can be reached on (571) 272-4959. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

M. Thomas Andersen

June 12, 2006

MICHAEL J. HAYES
WEEDVISORY PATENT EXAMINER